

THE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS OF ALABAMA

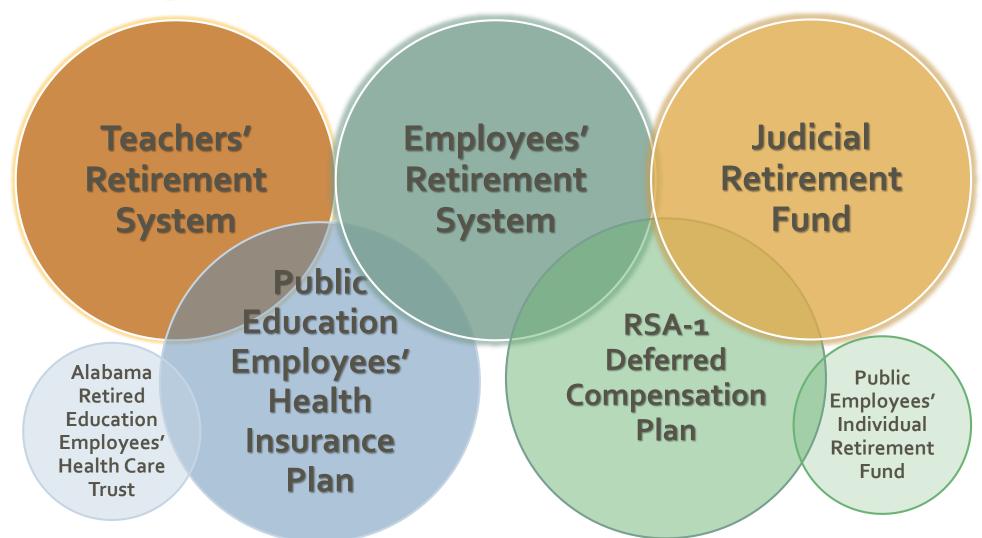
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Legislative Counsel

AASBO Presentation

September 20, 2023

Programs Administered by RSA





Participating Employers

as of 9/30/22 ACFR

TRS

13 Universities

25 Post-Secondary

139 Boards of Education

40 State Agencies/Other **ERS State**

State of Alabama

ERS Local

305 Cities

66 Counties

514 Other Public Entities

JRF

67 Counties (Probate Judges, Circuit Clerks, and District Attorneys)

AOC (Justices and Judges)

TRS BENEFITS





TRS Members and Benefits – 10 Year History

	Active Members	Active Payroll	Retired Members	Retiree Payroll
2013	133,919	\$6,065,042,345	81,745	\$1,767,433,849
2014	135,230	\$6,214,949,700	85,209	\$1,865,549,629
2015	135,986	\$6,297,938,621	88,633	\$1,964,212,008
2016	136,731	\$6,430,999,445	91,574	\$2,053,762,261
2017	136,941	\$6,698,834,819	93,850	\$2,118,982,451
2018	137,161	\$6,756,474,151	96,231	\$2,191,704,758
2019	136,325	\$7,193,832,116	98,539	\$2,266,860,064
2020	132,707	\$7,019,258,383	100,866	\$2,350,717,232
2021	134,034	\$7,221,790,242	103,071	\$2,438,228,771
2022	135,783	\$7,982,339,732	105,549	\$2,527,829,084



TRS Tier I and Tier II Comparison

as of completion of the 2023 Regular Session

	Tier I	Tier II	
Date of Employment	Prior to January 1, 2013	On or after January 1, 2013	
Member Contribution Rate	7.5% for Regular Employees8.5% for FLC	6.2% for Regular Employees7.2% for FLC	
Retirement Eligibility	 25 years of service at any age At least 10 years of service at age 60 (age 56 for FLC) 	 30 years of service with an early retirement penalty At least 10 years of service at age 62 (age 56 for FLC) 	
Retirement Factor	• 2.0125%	• 1.650%	
Disability Retirement	No Change	New disability standard	

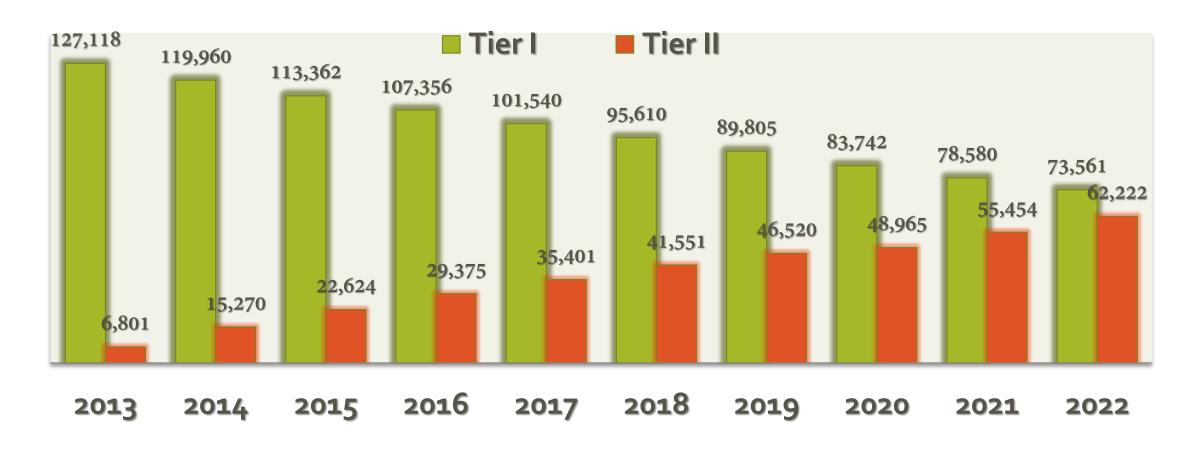


TRS Tier I and Tier II Comparison

	Tier I	Tier II
Average Final Salary	Average of the highest three years of the last ten years	Average of the highest five years of the last ten years
Benefit Cap	None	80% of Average Final Salary (Approx. 48 yrs & 6 mos to get to cap)
Retirement Contributions on Overtime Pay	Earnable Compensation cannot exceed 120% of base pay	Earnable Compensation cannot exceed 125% of base pay
Sick Leave Conversion	Yes	Yes
FLC Bonus Year/State Police Bonus	Yes	No

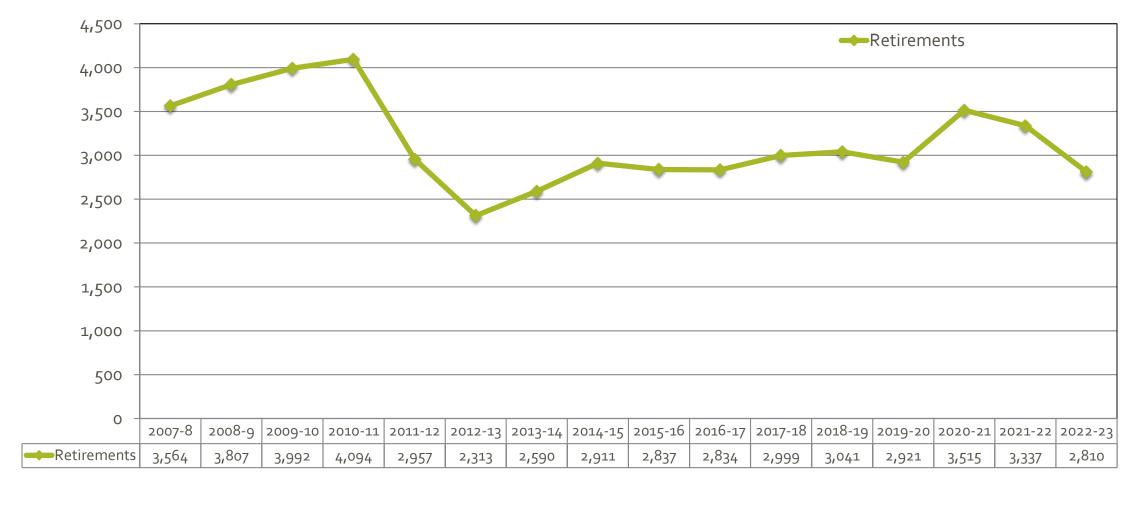
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TRS Active Members by Tier – 10 Year History





Historical Rates of Retirement – TRS K12 Members



TRS FUNDING



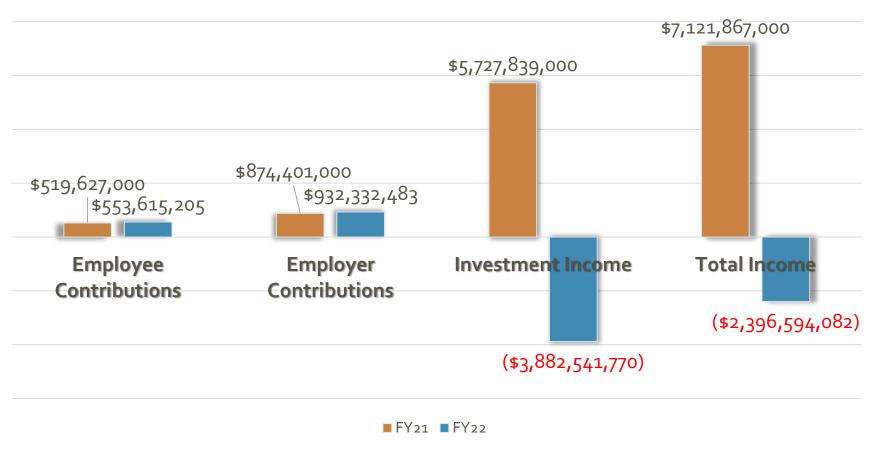


Funding RSA's Pension Plans

- An RSA member's retirement benefit is funded from a combination of contributions by:
 - the member,
 - by the member's employer,
 - and from investment earnings on those contributions.
- The benefits are pre-funded and monies from contributions and investments are held in trust by RSA to be used solely for retirement benefits as required by Alabama's Constitution.



TRS Income Sources: FY21 and FY22 Comparison



^{*}This includes contributions from all sources for TRS and excludes transfers from ERS and internal service funds.



Employee Contributions:

\$18.0B

Employer Contributions:

\$29.8B

Investment Income:

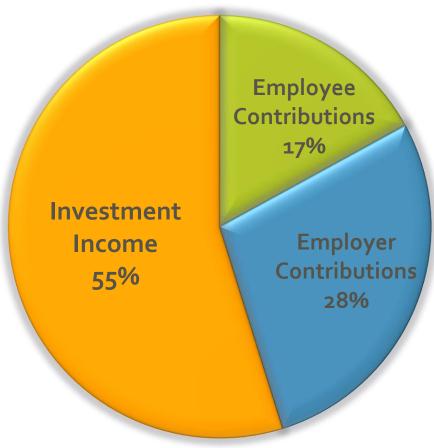
\$58.0B

Total Income:

\$105.8B

Benefits Paid:

\$65.7B



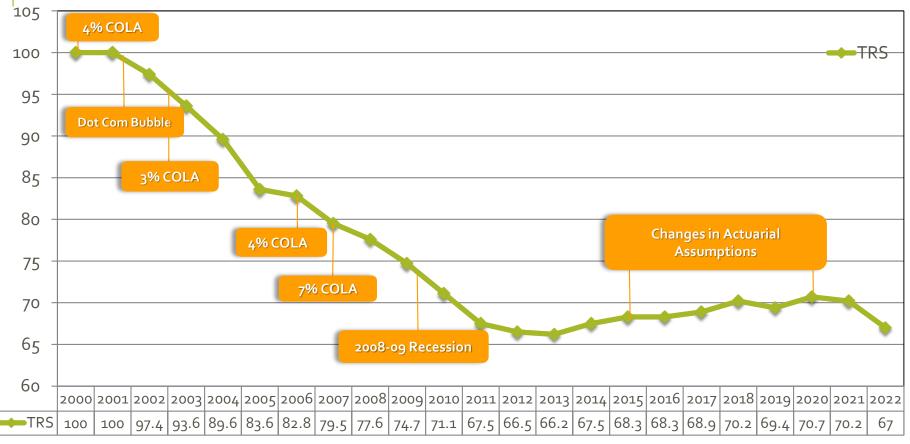


Unfunded Liability

- The unfunded liability is the difference between a pension's liabilities and the amount of assets it holds.
- RSA's actuaries calculate the amount of the unfunded liability (also referred to as the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, or "UAAL").
 - RSA's liabilities are the projected benefits payable to retired and active members, discounted to the present value.
 - RSA's assets are determined using a five-year asset-smoothing method as required by statute.
- The comparison of these assets to liabilities is represented as a percentage and called the funded ratio.



TRS's Funded Ratio 2000-2022



^{*} RSA's actuaries estimate that the four unfunded retiree COLAs, as plotted above, added \$2.2B to RSA's unfunded liability.



- The actuaries produce an annual valuation of the assets and liabilities of RSA based upon the actuarial assumptions and methods set by the Boards and required by actuarial standards of practice.
- Based upon this annual valuation, the actuaries determine the amount needed to fund the normal cost of benefits accrued during that year and the amount needed to pay the unfunded liability over the applicable amortization period.





Employer Contribution Rate: Timeline

September 30, 2022

Summer 2023 Session 2024

FY2025

- Snapshot taken of RSA investment returns for FY22, benefits paid out, membership status, etc.
- Actuaries complete Actuarial Valuations, based upon FY22 information.
- Valuations include recommended employer contribution rates for FY25.
- RSA provides the employer contribution rates to the Legislature.
- The Legislature approves the employer contribution rates for TRS, ERS State, and JRF for FY25.
- Participating employers pay the employer contribution rate to RSA on a monthly basis.



- The employer contribution rate is set by RSA's actuaries in the actuarial valuation as a percentage of payroll.
- The employer contribution rate is calculated using the valuation from 3 fiscal years prior.
 - For example, the FY25 rate is based upon the FY22 investment returns.





Employer Contribution Rate:

Funding the Employer Contribution

- The Legislature approves the rate for TRS, but does not appropriate money directly to RSA.
- By statute, participating employers must pay the employer contribution from the same source of funds used to pay salaries.
- Not all funds used to pay the employer contribution rate come from the Education Trust Fund. Some participating employers have other sources of funding that are used to pay the rate, such as local or federal monies.



TRS Employer Contribution Rates

FY22-FY25

	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Tier 1	12.43%	12.59%	12.59%	13.57%
Tier 2	11.32%	11.44%	11.57%	12.60%
Est. Total Employer Cost	\$924.6M	\$973.5M	\$979.0M	n/a
Est. Amt. from ETF*	\$544.9M	\$573.7M	\$577.0M	n/a

^{*}Based upon estimates from the EBO using FY16 data, approximately 58.93% of the total employer cost comes from the ETF; the remainder is paid by TRS participating employers from other funds (9.59% Federal, 20.95% Tuition, 0.64% Non-Government, and 9.88% Local).



PUBLIC EDUCATION EMPLOYEES' HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN



The Public Education Employees' Health Insurance Plan

PEEHIP was created in 1983 to provide health insurance benefits to active and retired public education employees.

PEEHIP offers three Hospital/Medical plans, four Optional Coverage plans, one Supplemental plan, and two Flexible Spending Accounts.

By statute, **PEEHIP** is governed by the same board as TRS.

PEEHIP has over 300,000 covered lives including actives, retirees, and dependents under its Hospital/Medical plans.





PEEHIP is funded primarily by employer contributions and member premiums, copays, and deductibles.

The employer contribution rate for **PEEHIP** is set by the Legislature annually.

The rate is set at a flat amount per month to be paid by participating employers for every active employee that is eligible to participate in **PEEHIP**.

The employer contribution rate has been level set at \$800 per active per month since 2017.

PEEHIP is requesting level funding for FY25.





PEEHIP's Medical and Pharmaceutical Costs 2003-2025



2003 2004 2003 2000 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2013 2010 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2023



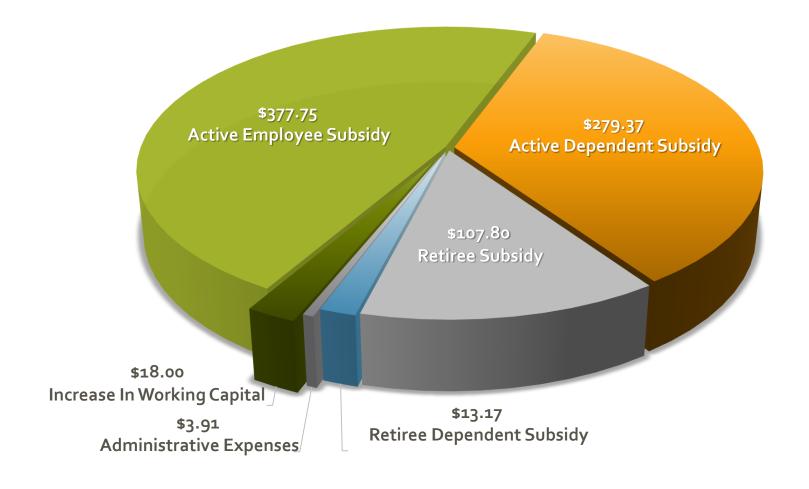
^{*}Projected costs.

^{**}The annual growth rate of medical and pharmaceutical costs from 2003 to 2025 is 4.0%.

PEE Usage

PEEHIP \$800 Per Active Per Month

Usage for FY22



- Active Employee Subsidy
- Active Dependent Subsidy
- Retiree Subsidy
- Retiree Dependent Subsidy
- Administrative Expenses
- Increase In Working Capital



PEEHIP Employer Contribution Rates

FY22-FY25

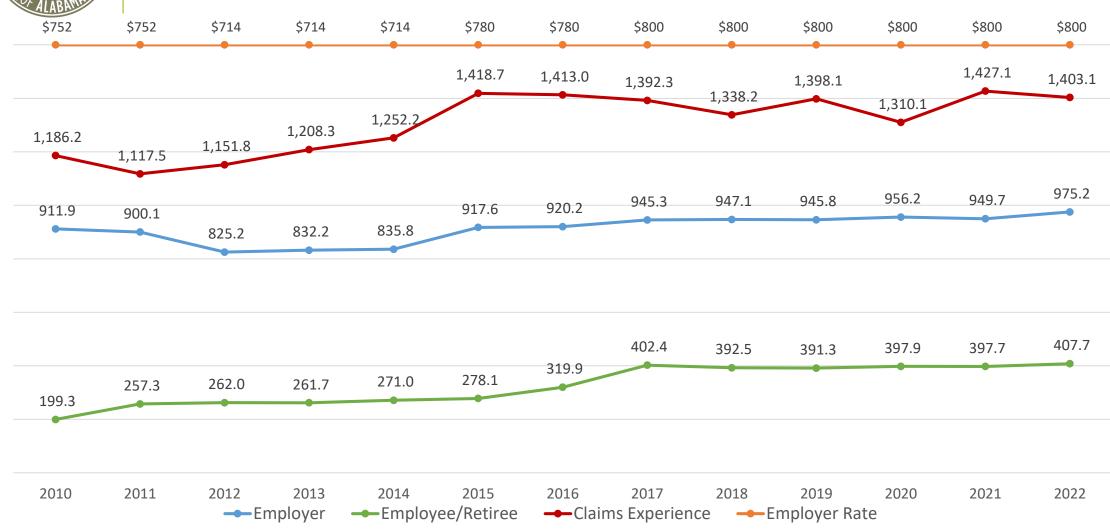
	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Per Active Member Per Month	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800
Total Employer Cost	\$975.2M	\$967.2M	\$967.2M**	n/a
Est. Amt. from ETF*	\$695.0M	\$689.3M	\$689.3M	n/a

^{*}Based upon estimates from the EBO using FY16 data, approximately 71.27% of total employer cost comes from the ETF; the remainder is paid by PEEHIP participating employers from other funds (12.64% Federal, 6.92% Tuition, 0.77% Non-Government, and 8.40% Local).

^{**}The estimated cost to universities for retiree healthcare coverage (\$35.0M) is not included in this amount.

Millions

PEEHIP Financial Trends 2010-2022



RSA-1 DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN





RSA-1: A Deferred Compensation Plan

RSA-1 is an Internal Revenue Code Section 457 deferred compensation plan for all public employees.

No employer contributions are made.

Per Ala. Code § 36-27A-7, no administrative fees are charged to members. Instead, the administrative costs are paid from the expense funds of TRS and ERS.

As of 6/30/2023, **RSA-1** held \$2.5B in fair market value assets.





QUESTIONS?

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